

Honorable Franklin F. Burgess

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA

JEFFREY D. MILES, in his capacity as  
Personal Representative of the Estate of  
Kimberly L. Miles and as legal guardian of  
B. M., a minor, and J. Miles, a minor,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SHANGHAI ZHENHUA PORT OF  
MACHINERY CO., LTS., Chinese  
corporation, ABB LTD., a Swiss corporation,  
EVERGREEN MARINE CORP., LTD., a  
Taiwanese corporation, HEMLOCK  
EQUIPMENT, LLC, a Delaware limited  
liability company, and ISLAND EQUIPMENT,  
LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,

Defendant.

No. 08-CV-5743 FDB

**DEFENDANT ABB LTD.'S REPLY IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION TO COMPEL  
DISCOVERY RESPONSES FROM  
PLAINTIFF**

**NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:  
NOVEMBER 13, 2009**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

ABB Ltd. submits this reply in support of its Motion To Compel Discovery Responses  
from Plaintiff.

## II. AUTHORITY AND ARGUMENT

### A. ABB Ltd. Is Entitled To Discover the Factual Basis for the Alleged Defects

In Interrogatories 9 and 18-20, ABB Ltd. seeks the factual basis for Plaintiff's allegation that ABB manufactured a defective product. Remarkably, Plaintiff responds that he is not required to identify the alleged defects until the deadline for expert reports on March 25, 2010. Plaintiff argues simply that he need only allege generally that an unidentified ABB product was defectively designed, defectively constructed and/or defective because of inadequate warnings. Plaintiff argues he is not required to identify the factual bases for his claim of product defect; Plaintiff argues he is not required to identify, for instance, what product manual or warning was allegedly defective or even which component part was allegedly defective. Plaintiff's position is groundless.

Interrogatory 9 asked Plaintiff to state the facts supporting his claim that Defendants are liable. (Hooks Decl., Ex. 3. at p. 7.) Plaintiff answered by referencing the allegations in his complaint. (*Id.* at p. 8.) The allegations might satisfy notice pleading requirements but do not identify the alleged defects. The complaint indicates only that the crane's spreader failed to unlock before the container fell from the ship and struck the decedent. (Hooks Decl., Ex. 1 at ¶ 12.) Plaintiff alleges, however, that ZPMC manufactured the spreader. (*Id.* at ¶ 2.) The complaint does not explain why Plaintiff contends the spreader was defective or why ABB Ltd. is liable for any defect. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 10-22.) In short, Plaintiff contends he is not required to explain prior to March 25, 2010 what part(s) allegedly manufactured by ABB Ltd is defective, or why such part(s) is allegedly defective.

Plaintiff's position is not only groundless, it leaves ABB Ltd with no opportunity to respond to Plaintiff's allegations. By way of its example, Plaintiff alleges that an ABB Ltd

1 product was defective because inadequate warnings or instructions were provided. It is not  
2 surprising, however, that for a machine as large and complex as a container crane, multiple  
3 operational manuals and related instructions were provided.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff contends he is not  
4 required until next March to identify which instructions he contends were inadequate.

5 Plaintiff argues that Interrogatory 9 does not ask him to explain how the products are  
6 defective. He is mistaken. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants are liable because their products  
7 are defective. (Hooks Decl., Ex. 1 at ¶¶ 16-17.) Interrogatory 9 asks Plaintiff to explain the  
8 facts that support his allegations of liability. (Hooks Decl., Ex. 3 at p. 7.) Thus, the  
9 Interrogatory fairly calls for Plaintiff to identify the alleged defects.<sup>2</sup>

10 Plaintiff further argues that Interrogatory 9 is a premature and abusive contention  
11 interrogatory because the case is still in the early stages of discovery and the deadline for  
12 disclosing expert opinions is in March 2010. The Court should reject Plaintiff's argument.

13 First, Plaintiff filed suit on January 9, 2008. (Hooks Decl., Ex. 2.) Since that date,  
14 plaintiff has subpoenaed thousands of pages of documents related to this crane. Plaintiff has  
15 had ample opportunity to identify any alleged defects. Similarly, Plaintiff did not explain  
16 what additional discovery he needs, if any. He should not be heard to complain that he needs  
17 more information.

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19 <sup>1</sup> It is important also to note that Plaintiff remains unable to establish that ABB Ltd. designed or  
20 manufactured any component of this container crane. ABB Ltd. moved for summary judgment and to  
21 dismiss on the grounds ABB Ltd. is not subject to personal jurisdiction and that plaintiff cannot  
22 establish proximate causation against ABB Ltd. The Court denied that motion without prejudice (Dkt.  
#48). ABB Ltd.'s written discovery is designed in part to have Plaintiff identify the specific  
component he alleges ABB Ltd. manufactured. With that identification, ABB Ltd. may then be able to  
establish the correct manufacturer of that component and renew its motion for summary dismissal.

23 <sup>2</sup> Furthermore, Interrogatories 18-20 expressly asked Plaintiff to describe the basis for his allegation that the  
crane's systems were not safe as designed, did not come with adequate warnings or instructions, and were not  
safe in construction. (Hooks Decl., Ex. 3 at pp. 17-18.) Plaintiff provided only objections in response. (*Id.*)

1 Second, the deadline for Plaintiff to disclose his expert opinions does not operate as a  
 2 protective order or stay of discovery. Plaintiff cannot hide his explanation of the alleged  
 3 defects because the deadline is not here.<sup>3</sup> Rather, ABB is entitled to know the factual bases  
 4 for Plaintiff's allegations of product defect,<sup>4</sup> which go to the heart of the case, and should not  
 5 have to wait until a certain phase of discovery is completed to know this information.<sup>5</sup> ABB's  
 6 discovery requests for the factual bases of the alleged product defect are not premature.  
 7 Plaintiff is under a duty to provide ABB with the most complete answers to his knowledge at  
 8 this time.<sup>6</sup>

9 If Plaintiff has yet to identify any alleged defect, he should say so.<sup>7</sup> He is then free to  
 10 supplement his discovery answers. FRCP 26(e).

11 Finally, as to this issue, Plaintiff argues it is improper to ask a party to identify  
 12 documents which support the party's factual basis of a claim. Plaintiff argues such infringes  
 13 on work product protection. In this case, however, Plaintiff has not produced a privilege log  
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15 <sup>3</sup> See, e.g., Johnson v. Kraft Foods North America, Inc., 236 F.R.D. 535, 544-45 (D. Kan. 2006) (finding  
 16 contention interrogatories were not premature and stating, "[b]ecause of the simplicity of notice pleading,  
 17 [p]laintiff should provide as much information as possible regarding his claims without delay and as early as  
 18 required").

19 <sup>4</sup> See FRCP 26(b)(1) ("Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, that is relevant to the  
 20 claim or defense of any party."); Burke v. Superior Court, 71 Cal.2d 276, 281, 78 Cal. Rptr. 481, 455 P.2d 409  
 21 (1969) ("Discovery necessarily serves the function of 'testing the pleadings,' i.e., enabling a party to determine  
 22 what his opponent's contentions are and what facts he relies upon to support his contentions."); see also Essex  
 23 Builders Group, Inc. v. Amerisure Ins. Co., 230 F.R.D. 682, 685 (M.D. Fla. 2005) ("[Defendant] is entitled to  
 know the factual basis for [plaintiff]'s allegations against it, and [plaintiff] is obligated to furnish the information  
 that is available to it."); Cornaglia v. Ricciardi, 63 F.R.D. 416, 419 (E.D. Pa. 1974) ("It is beyond question that  
 defendant is entitled to discovery of the facts upon which plaintiff's claim of fraud is founded.").

<sup>5</sup> Cf. FRCP 26(d)(2)(B) ("[D]iscovery by one party does not require any other party to delay its discovery.").

<sup>6</sup> See Hickman v. Taylor, 329 U.S. 495, 507, 67 S. Ct. 385, 91 L. Ed. 451 (1947) ("Mutual knowledge of all the  
 relevant facts gathered by both parties is essential to proper litigation. To that end, either party may compel the  
 other to disgorge whatever facts he has in his possession.").

<sup>7</sup> See McElroy v. United Air Lines, Inc., 21 F.R.D. 100, 102 (W.D. Mo. 1957) ("Answers to interrogatories, as  
 adjuncts to the pleadings, do limit the issues and define the contentions of the parties . . . . So far as  
 interrogatories require the production of information, parties must disclose whatever information they have as of  
 the time of the demand by the interrogatories.").

1 and has failed otherwise to explain why or how identification of non-privileged documents  
2 which support his factual arguments would infringe on work product protection.

3 **B. ABB Did Not Exceed the 25-Interrogatory Limit**

4 Plaintiff refused to answer Interrogatories 18-20 and Requests for Production 16-18,  
5 claiming that ABB exceeded the 25-interrogatory limit in FRCP 33(a)(1). Although Plaintiff  
6 spent three pages of his ten-page opposition counting discrete subparts of various  
7 interrogatories, he failed to meet ABB's argument on this issue – that the decedent's estate  
8 and two minor children are three separate plaintiffs and therefore, ABB could have served 25  
9 interrogatories on each plaintiff and did not exceed the limit.<sup>8</sup> The Court should mark  
10 Plaintiff's silence on this point and grant ABB's motion to compel.

11 Plaintiff presents inconsistent argument. He argues that the estate and the two minor  
12 children are "three separate individuals" when counting subparts of various interrogatories  
13 (Opposition at P. 7). Yet, Plaintiff also suggests ABB Ltd. is limited in its interrogatories  
14 because Plaintiff is only one party. ABB did not exceed the interrogatory limit. Plaintiff  
15 should answer all of ABB's discovery requests.

16 In the event the Court holds that ABB exceeded the limit of 25 interrogatories, ABB  
17 requests leave for Interrogatories 18-20 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(a)(1)  
18 and asks that Plaintiff be ordered to answer these Interrogatories within two weeks.

19 **C. School and Medical Records Are Relevant to the Loss of Consortium Claims**

20 Interrogatories 15 and 17 seek information about the minors' schools and health care  
21 providers. (Hooks Decl., Ex. 3 at pp. 16-17.) Request for Production 11 seeks copies of their  
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23 <sup>8</sup> FRCP 33(a)(1) ("[A] party may serve on any other party no more than 25 written interrogatories, including all discrete subparts.") (emphasis added).

1 school records and transcripts. (Id. at p. 21.) Plaintiff argues this information is irrelevant  
2 because the minors have not alleged physical injury, emotional distress, or that their grades  
3 have suffered since their mother's death. Other courts have rejected Plaintiff's argument.

4 For example, in Price v. County of San Diego, 165 F.R.D. 614 (S.D. Cal. 1996), the  
5 decedent's wife and child brought a wrongful death lawsuit and alleged loss of consortium.  
6 Id. at 617. The plaintiffs claimed privilege with respect to the wife's psychological records in  
7 response to discovery requests. Id. They argued that the records were not discoverable  
8 because the wife waived any claim for emotional distress or psychological damages. Id. at  
9 622. The court rejected the argument, ruling that the psychological records had been placed at  
10 issue as a result of the claim for loss of consortium. Id. at 623. The court reasoned:

11 Defendants argue that [the wife]'s psychological history is sufficiently in  
12 controversy so as to comprise good cause for discovery of the records.  
13 Defendants seek [the wife]'s psychological history because she has made a  
14 claim for loss of consortium, which places information regarding the marital  
15 relationship at issue. The character of the relationship between [the wife] and  
16 her husband [the decedent] is relevant to the issue of damages for the loss of  
17 care, comfort and society claimed by [the wife]. The mental or emotional state  
18 of the relationship (i.e., the state of affection or dislike, happiness or  
19 unhappiness) is an issue affecting damages in this wrongful death action.

20 Id. at 622. Price is analogous. The minors claim loss of consortium, placing the parent-child  
21 relationship at issue. The character of that relationship is relevant to damages for the loss of  
22 love, care, companionship, and guidance. ABB has a right to make a reasonable inquiry into  
23 the minors' past for the purpose, among others, of showing the mental or emotional state of  
the minors' relationship with their mother – an issue affecting damages. Information in the  
school and medical records is relevant to the loss of consortium claims and is reasonably  
calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. FRCP 26(b)(1).

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III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Defendant ABB requests that the Court grant its motion to compel.

DATED this 13th day of November, 2009.

By: 

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned certifies under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that I am now and at all times herein mentioned, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State of Washington, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to or interested in the above-entitled action, and competent to be a witness herein.

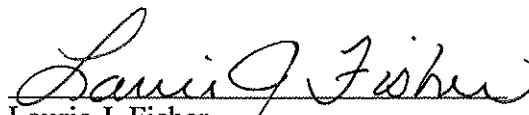
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**SIGNED** this 13th day of November, 2009, at Seattle, Washington.

  
Laurie J. Fisher